PYRAMID GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES (PROJECT 2017-253)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

METALLIC UST INVESTIGATION: PARCEL 2 NCDOT PROJECT P-5705B (44475.1.2)

301 N. SMITH ST., CHARLOTTE, NC **SEPTEMBER 19, 2017**

Report prepared for: Gordon Box

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Geotechnical Engineering Unit

1020 Birch Ridge Drive Raleigh, NC 27610

Prepared by:

Euc Cross

Eric C. Cross, P.G.

NC License #2181

Reviewed by:

DocuSigned by:

3292E33596454F4.

Doug Canavello

Douglas A. Canavello, P.G. NC License #1066

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Parcel 2 – 301 N. Smith St. Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	
Field Methodology	
Discussion of Results	
Summary and Conclusions	
Limitations	

Figures

- Figure 1 Parcel 2 Geophysical Survey Boundaries and Site Photographs
- Figure 2 Parcel 2 EM61 Results Contour Map
- Figure 3 Parcel 2 GPR Transect Locations and Images
- Figure 4 Parcel 2 Locations and Sizes of Possible USTs
- Figure 5 Overlay of Geophysical Survey Boundaries and Locations of Possible USTs on NCDOT Engineering Plans

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CADD	Computer Assisted Drafting and Design
DF	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
EM	Electromagnetic
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
NCDOT	North Carolina Department of Transportation
ROW	Right-of-Way
UST	Underground Storage Tank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description: Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) at Parcel 2, located at 301 N. Smith St., Charlotte, NC. The survey was part of an NCDOT Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project P-5705B). The survey was designed to include the locations of at least four suspected USTs identified by a previous geophysical survey (General Engineering and Environmental, Inc. report, dated December 22, 2005) as well as the immediate surrounding area. Conducted from August 26-27, 2017, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

Geophysical Results: The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. A total of five EM anomalies were identified. Several of the EM anomalies were associated with visible cultural features. Three EM features were further investigated by GPR.

GPR provided evidence of two discreet lateral reflectors in the northwest portion of the survey area that were suggestive of USTs. The combined geophysical data resulted in these features being classified as two possible metallic USTs (center point of north UST: 1448805, 544987; center point of south UST: 1448774, 544952; North Carolina State Plane NAD83, feet). The north possible UST was approximately 9 feet long and 5 feet wide, at a depth of 1.5 - 2.0 feet below the ground surface. The south possible UST was approximately 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, at a depth of 1.0 - 1.5 feet below the ground surface. Additional GPR provided evidence of possible buried debris and/or a utility at the northwest boundary of the survey area.

Collectively, the geophysical data <u>recorded evidence of two possible metallic USTs at</u> Parcel 2.

INTRODUCTION

Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) at Parcel 2, located at 301 N. Smith St., Charlotte, NC. The survey was part of an NCDOT Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project P-5705B). The survey was designed to include the locations of at least four suspected USTs identified by a previous geophysical survey (General Engineering and Environmental, Inc. report, dated December 22, 2005) as well as the immediate surrounding area. Conducted from August 26-27, 2017, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

The site included a gravel parking lot with several parking barriers. An aerial photograph showing the survey area boundaries and ground-level photographs are shown in **Figure 1**.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. Pyramid collected the EM data using a Geonics EM61 metal detector integrated with a Trimble AG-114 GPS antenna. The integrated GPS system allows the location of the instrument to be recorded in real-time during data collection, resulting in an EM data set that is geo-referenced and can be overlain on aerial photographs and CADD drawings. A boundary grid was established around the perimeter of the site with marks every 10 feet to maintain orientation of the instrument throughout the survey and assure complete coverage of the area.

According to the instrument specifications, the EM61 can detect a metal drum down to a maximum depth of approximately 8 feet. Smaller objects (1-foot or less in size) can be detected to a maximum depth of 4 to 5 feet. The EM61 data were digitally collected at approximately 0.8-foot intervals along north-south trending or east-west trending, generally parallel survey lines, spaced five feet apart. The data were downloaded to a

2 | Page

computer and reviewed in the field and office using the Geonics NAV61 and Surfer for Windows Version 14.0 software programs.

GPR data were acquired across select EM anomalies on August 27, 2017, using a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) UtilityScan DF unit equipped with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna. Data were collected both in reconnaissance fashion as well as along formal transect lines across EM features. The GPR data were viewed in real-time using a vertical scan of 512 samples, at a rate of 48 scans per second. GPR data were viewed down to a maximum depth of approximately 6 feet, based on dielectric constants calculated by the DF unit in the field during the reconnaissance scans. GPR transects across specific anomalies were saved to the hard drive of the DF unit for post-processing and figure generation.

Pyramid's classifications of USTs for the purposes of this report are based directly on the geophysical UST ratings provided by the NCDOT. These ratings are as follows:

Geophysical Surveys for Underground Storage Tanks on NCDOT Projects			
High Confidence Known UST	Intermediate Confidence Probable UST	Low Confidence Possible UST	No Confidence Anomaly noted but not
Active tank - spatial	Sufficient geophysical data from both	Sufficient geophysical data from	characteristic of a UST. Should be
location, orientation,	magnetic and radar surveys that is	either magnetic or radar surveys	noted in the text and may be called
and approximate	characteristic of a tank. Interpretation may	that is characteristic of a tank.	out in the figures at the
depth determined by	be supported by physical evidence such as	Additional data is not sufficient	geophysicist's discretion.
geophysics.	fill/vent pipe, metal cover plate,	enough to confirm or deny the	

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Discussion of EM Results

A contour plot of the EM61 results obtained across the survey area at the property is presented in **Figure 2**. Each EM anomaly is numbered for reference in the figure. The following table presents the list of EM anomalies and the cause of the metallic response, if known:

<u>LIST OF METALLIC ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED BY EM S</u>URVEY

Metallic Anomaly #	Cause of Anomaly	Investigated with GPR
1	Reinforced wall	
2	Two possible USTs	Ø
3	Suspected debris	Ø
4	Storm drain/beams	
5	Utility vault	

Several of the EM anomalies were the result of known cultural features including a reinforced wall, a storm drain, metal beams, and a utility vault. However, EM Anomalies 2 (which included two separate features) and 3 were associated with unknown buried metal, and were investigated further by GPR.

Discussion of GPR Results

Figure 3 presents the locations of the formal GPR transects performed at the property, as well as the transect images. A total of five GPR transects were performed at the site. GPR Transects 1 - 2 and 4 - 5 were performed across the two EM features associated with Anomaly 2. These transects recorded discreet lateral reflectors that could be associated with USTs. The combined geophysical data result in these features being classified as two possible USTs (center point of north UST: 1448805, 544987; center point of south UST: 1448774, 544952; North Carolina State Plane NAD83, feet). The north possible UST was approximately 9 feet long and 5 feet wide, at a depth of 1.5 - 2.0 feet below the ground surface. The south possible UST was approximately 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, at a depth of 1.0 - 1.5 feet below the ground surface.

Figure 4 presents the locations of the possible USTs on an aerial photograph along with ground-level photographs.

GPR Transect 3 was performed across Anomaly 3 at the northwest boundary of the survey area. This transect recorded a small, isolated lateral reflector and a small discreet hyperbolic reflector that suggested possible buried debris and/or a utility/conduit. No

evidence was recorded that suggested a larger structure such as a UST was present at this location.

Collectively, the geophysical data <u>recorded evidence of two possible metallic USTs at</u> Parcel 2.

Figure 5 provides an overlay of the geophysical survey area and the possible USTs onto the NCDOT MicroStation engineering plans for reference.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Pyramid's evaluation of the EM61 and GPR data collected at Parcel 2 in Charlotte, North Carolina, provides the following summary and conclusions:

- The EM61 and GPR surveys provided reliable results for the detection of metallic USTs within the accessible portions of the geophysical survey area.
- Several of the EM anomalies were associated with visible cultural features. Three EM features were further investigated by GPR.
- GPR provided evidence of two discreet lateral reflectors in the northwest portion of the survey area that were suggestive of USTs. The combined geophysical data resulted in these features being classified as two possible metallic USTs (center point of north UST: 1448805, 544987; center point of south UST: 1448774, 544952; North Carolina State Plane NAD83, feet).
- The north possible UST was approximately 9 feet long and 5 feet wide, at a depth of 1.5 2.0 feet below the ground surface. The south possible UST was approximately 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, at a depth of 1.0 1.5 feet below the ground surface.
- Additional GPR provided evidence of possible buried debris and/or a utility at the northwest boundary of the survey area.
- Collectively, the geophysical data <u>recorded evidence of two possible metallic USTs</u> at Parcel 2.

LIMITATIONS

Geophysical surveys have been performed and this report was prepared for the NCDOT in accordance with generally accepted guidelines for EM61 and GPR surveys. It is generally recognized that the results of the EM61 and GPR surveys are non-unique and may not represent actual subsurface conditions. The EM61 and GPR results obtained for this project have not conclusively determined the definitive presence or absence of metallic USTs, but the evidence collected is sufficient to result in the conclusions made in this report. Additionally, it should be understood that areas containing extensive vegetation, reinforced concrete, or other restrictions to the accessibility of the geophysical instruments could not be fully investigated.

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APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA





View of Survey Area (Facing Approximately Northwest)

TITLE

PARCEL 2 - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARIES AND SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PROJECT

PARCEL 2
NCDOT PROJECT P-5705B (WBS 44475.1.2)
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

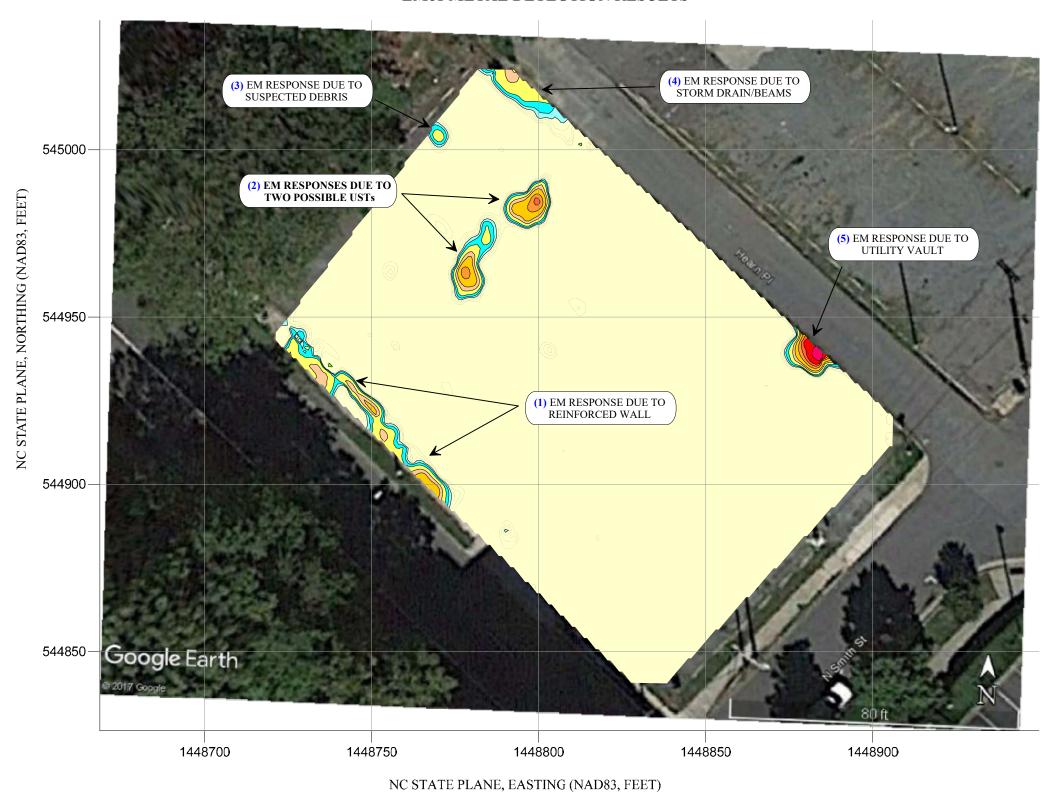


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DATE	9/13/2017	CLIENT	NCDOT
PYRAMID PROJECT #:	2017-253]	FIGURE 1

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EM61 METAL DETECTION RESULTS



EVIDENCE OF TWO POSSIBLE METALLIC USTs OBSERVED.

The contour plot shows the differential results of the EM61 instrument in millivolts (mV). The differential results focus on larger metallic objects such as USTs and drums. The EM61 data were collected on August 26, 2017, using a Geonics EM61 instrument. Verification GPR data were collected on August 27-29, 2017, using a GSSI UtilityScan DF unit with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna.

EM61 Metal Detection Response (millivolts)



TITLE

PARCEL 2 - EM61 RESULTS CONTOUR MAP

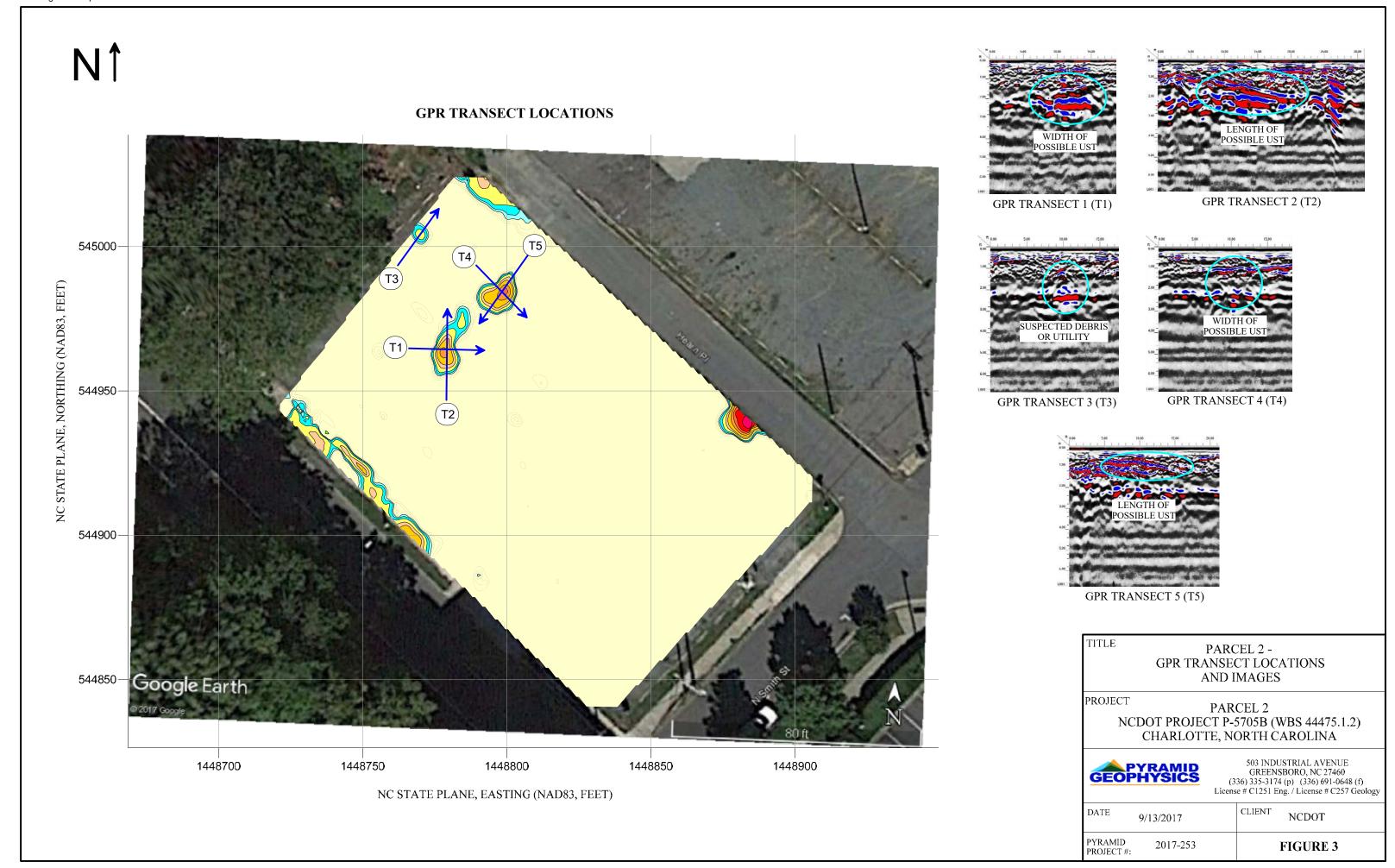
PROJECT

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PYRAMID PROJECT #:	2017-253		FIGURE 2



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LOCATIONS OF POSSIBLE METALLIC USTS





View of Possible UST #1 Facing Approximately Southwest



View of Possible UST #2 Facing Approximately Southeast

TITLE

PARCEL 2 -LOCATIONS AND SIZES OF POSSIBLE USTs

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